YE ALBEMARLE COUNTY

ALEXANDER FAMILY

REFERENCE AND ABBREVIATION

COLONIAL RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA
(by Saunders and Clark)
Herein referred to as Col.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND
GENOLOGICAL REGISTER
(by Hathaway)
Herein referred to as Hy.

ABSTRACT OF EARLY NORTH CAROLINA WILLS
(by Grimes)
Will Abstracts used herein, except those of the Alexander family, are taken from the Grimes Volume and may not be so marked.

TYRRELL COUNTY RECORDS - Tr.
Deeds of conveyance and will Abstracts of the Alexander family used herein are taken from the said records, and may not be so marked.

Precinct formed, dates quoted herein, are taken from a chart prepared by William S. Powell, except Tyrrell Precinct.

INDEX to the Alexander Family will be found on page 19.

Compiled by:
John W. Melson,
June 6, 1962

Nelson, John W

Ye Albemarle County Alexander family; reference and abbreviation: Colonial records of North Carolina, by Saunders and Clark; North Carolina historical and genological register, by Hathaway; Abstract of early North Carolina wills, by Grimes; Tyrrell County records; index. [n.p.] 1962.

47p. 29cm.

FOREWORD

This record is prepared to assist those who delve in the lineage of Anthony Alexander, pioneer of the Albemarle.

My notes on the Alexander and other connecting lines of my family reveal some names of old landmarks, some of which are long-forgotten. These notes are set forth as a combination of Alexanders and Tyrrell Precinct, in Ye Albemarle County. By the use of quotations, old wills, and Deed of Conveyance, all of which are self-explanatory and reliable, this report is prepared.

The first settlers of the Albemarle are beyond our records here; however, the people mentioned herein are some of the early settlers of the Colonial days, and are the people of Anthony Alexander's era.

In the parish of Saint Andrew's, on the South Side of the Albemarle Sound, lies the lands of the Albemarle; the first to be called Carolina, the first to become Carolina in this great Albemarle, the Cradle of the Colony.

The grant to Sir Robert Heath in the year 1629 was issued by King Charles I for the British territory in America called Carolina. This territory was bound on the North by territory of Virginia, beginning at the North end of Luck Island and running West through the Albemarle Sound to the Pacific Ocean. This was the Northern boundary and so remained until the year of 1665.

The Carolina Charter, issued in the year 1663 by King Charles II to eight Lords Proprietors, created a new interest in Carolina.

Quote in part:

> "All that Territory or Tract of ground situate lyeing and being within our Dominions in America extending from the Northend of the Ifland called Luck Ifland which lyeth in the Southerne Virginia Seas and withis six and thirty degrees of the Northerne Latitude and to the Weft as farr as the South Seas and Soe Southerly as farr as the River Saint Mathias which bordereth vpon the Coaft of Fflorida and within one and thirty degrees of Northern Latitude and Weft in a direct lyne as farr as the South Seas aforefaid togather with all and singular Portes Harbors Bayes Rivers Iflets and Iflettes belonging vnto the Countrey aforefaid."

Unquote.

This is the same territory that was granted Sir Robert Heath in 1629.

Ye County of Albemarle was formed in the year 1663. The following year, the North and South Province were formed and made up into three counties; namely, Albemarle, Clarendon, and Craven. Albemarle County embraced the settlements within the bounds of the Albemarle Sound.

Clarendon County embraced the Cape Fear River area, and Craven County embraced the area of Charles Town.

Then came the historic Northern boundary extention in 1665. This Extention included the settlements within the bounds of the North Side of the Albemarle Sound, and we welcomed in Carolina bounds for the first time our neighbors from the North. We were thirty-six years their senior but happy to have them.

The Pioneering Cavaliers had purchased lands along the Albemarle Sound from the Indians, and the Cavalier Governor referred to this land as his Southern Plantation. The inhabitants were making such progress that history may well be quoted:

> "The first permanent white settlement in North Carolina was made, it may be safely said, to the eastward of the Chowan River, extending in time down to and along Albemarle Sound. Neither its date or its location may now be fixed with absolute certainity, but it began, doubtless, before 1660 and probably as early as 1653. The grant of Roger Green (clerke) in 1653 to be located on the Roanoke River and the South or West side of Chowan River, as a reward for inducing settlements to be made there. And the absence of such grants on the North and East side indicate that settlements had progressed on that side without the aid of such inducements."

Unquote.

Four Precincts were formed in the Albemarle County in 1670; namely, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, and Currituck. From these, other Precincts were formed. As an example of the system, Bertie was formed in 1722; and in 1729, Bertie gave part of the land that formed Tyrrell Precinct.

An act to form Tyrrell Precinct, 1729, North Carolina Colonial Records, Volume 25, page 212 - quote:

> "I. Whereas that part of Albemarle County, lying on the South Side of Albemarle Sound, and Moratuck River, as high as the Rainbow Banks, includes part of the several precincts hereafter named Viz, Chowan, Pasquotank, Bertie, and Currituck; and whereas the great water of the said Sound, and also the great distance from the several precincts courts, renders it almost impracticable for the Inhabitants of those parts to

attend their Court as aforesaid.

II. Wherefore, be it enacted by his Excellency the Palatine, and the rest of the true and absolute Lord Proprietors of Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of the rest of the members of this present General Assembly, now met at Edenton, for the Northeast part of the said Province, and by the authority of the same, that that part of Albemarle County, lying on the South side of Albemarle Sound and Moratuck River, being part of the several Precincts before mentioned, bounded to the Westward by Thomas Hoskin's upper line, beginning at his upper corner tree on Rainbow Banks, on Moratuck River, and by a line running South from his outer corner tree, to the Southward by the bounds of Albemarle County, to the Eastward by the Sound, between Roanoke Island and Croatan, and to the Northward by Albemarle Sound and Moratuck River, as high as the Rainbow Banks, in a Moratuck River, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a precinct, by the name of Tyrrell Precinct, in Albemarle County."

Unquote.

The Southern boundary, referred to as bounds of Albemarle County, would be binding on Hyde, Beaufort, and Bertie Precincts that were already formed; it would not include any of the Bertie Precinct that was later formed into Edgecomb Precinct.

Tyrrell Precinct was named for Sir John Tyrrell, who, prior to 1725, had purchased one-eighth of Carolina from an heir of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the original Lords Proprietors.

Let us turn to the Ancestry.

The history of the name of Alexander, as shown by excerpts from volumes listed:

"The Origin and History of the Name of Alexander" - Publishers: The American Publishers' Association, Chicago, Ill., dated 1905, page 17.

"There is no doubt that it (the name Alexander) had been used for some time as a Christian name in Scotland before the period of which history speaks, when we are informed that Alexander MacDonald, second son of Donald, King of the Isles, had two sons who adopted the Christian name of their father as a surname for themselves and their descendants. Numberous clans of Alexanders descended from the ancient clan of the MacDonald, included both a nobility and a commonality. The chiefs of these clans first resided in the South of Scotland and were Earls of Stirling and Dovan."

The "Record of a Family of the House of Alexander," by Frances Alexander Butterworth (Chicago, Ill., 1909) says on pages 3 and 4:

"One of the Scottish ancestors was Alexander McDonald, son of Donald, Lord of the Isles. He had two sons who assumed the Christian name of the Alexander family on the way to fame and fortune. The Donalds trace back to Somerled, through a somewhat misty Highland geneology."

"William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, from whom many of the Alexanders in America claim descent, was Secretary of the State for Scotland in 1626. He ruled for the king with single-eyed patriotism. His writings were famed in their day. His most important work was the assistance he rendered James I in the metrical versions of the Psalms."

"James Alexander, the descendent of Lord Stirling, was obliged to leave Great Britain on account of active partisanship with the Pretender. He was colonial secretary of New York and among the staunchest of pre-revolutionary friends of civil liberty. His son, William, was the Lord Stirling of revolutionary fame. The family flourished in Virginia."

"The Descendants of William Alexander of Minstrie, Scotland," has appeared in part in Richmond Standard, Volumes 1, 2, and 3; and assigns four sons to Sir William Alexander, First Earl of Sterling, namely: William, Anthony, Henry, and John Alexander.

"The Scotts Peerage," edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyin King of Arms, Edinburg, 1904. List the following children of Sir William Alexander, First Earl of Sterling, namely: William, Anthony, Henry, John, Charles, Robert, Ludovich, James, Jean, Margaret, and Elizabeth..

"Early Virginia Immigrants," by George Cabell Greer, Richmond, Virginia, W. C. Hall Printing Co., 1912, list the following Alexanders that

were brought over to the Virginia Colony by patents of land:

Patrick Alexander	1638, by George Mynifie, Merchant _____County.
Robert Alexander	1642, by Thomas Loving, James City County
John Alexander	1653, by Roger Walter, Northumberland County

"The Cavaliers and Pioneers," Abstract of Virginia Land Patents and Grants 1623 to 1666, Volume I thereof, list patents of land to the following Alexanders:

Patrick Alexander	April 19, 1638
Robert Alexander	1642
John Alexander	1653
Henry Alexander	1657
Samuel Alexander	1664
Elizabeth Alexander	1665
Marke, Mary, Thos. and William Alexander, all before 1666.	

The tradition of the Alexander family of Ye Albemarle County in Carolina has always maintained to be descentant of Donald, the King of the Isles; yet, the Claim has not been legally substantiated.

Hathaway Processes: The following deductions were taken from the records of Ye Albemarle County in Carolina:

> "Anthony Alexander, his wife Ann, his son Anthony, and his servant John Mason, in the vital statistics of Albemarle County is found. Anthony Alexander, the son of Anthony Alexander and his wife, Ann, was born October 1, 1691. Mary was born September 20, 1696. His daughter, Ann, was born March 7, 1697-98. Soul, (Lemuel?) and Benjamin, born December 9, 1700."

Unquote.

Anthony joined the settlers along the South side of the Albemarle Sound and the banks of the rivers that issued therein. Extreme safety precaution was necessary, as the existing militia did not afford much protection. The territory was well-inhabited by Indians, in their Nations, Worle, and Towne, as they termed their respective locations. Some of these Indians were friendly and helpful, but worthy of very little trust. As well as the Indians lurking in the forest, there were

bears, panthers, and wolves that would attack and do bodily harm to the settlers of the unconquered forest. With these dangers in view, the men set forth to clear their ground and build their homes that they would call their plantation and enjoy the wealth that it would afford.

Anthony, we believe, first settled in the Scuppernong area with James Fewox, the Davenports, Normans, and others. However, the first record of land purchase was in the Great Alligator area in 1702. Col., B - 2 - p. 69 - QUOTE:

> "A certain tract or parcel of land containing 154 acres in Alligator Creek beginning at a Gume by ye side of a great swamp comonly called or knowne by the name of ffifty tree swamp running down ye swamp No - 55 - E 46 poles yn No - 77 - E 40 poles yn No - 65 - E 160 poles yn Son - 20 - W 175 poles to ye Pocofson yn No - 41 - W 220 poles to ye first station as in and by ye plot and survey."

Unquote.

This survey was by John Burket. Anthony patended land in Alligator in 1706. This patent is not on record here; however, reference is made to the patent in the records here. Tr. - B - 2 p. 321 - QUOTE:

> "Being the land of Joshua Alexander deceased, and where he did dwell, and patent by Anthony Alexander in 1706."

Unquote.

Anthony settled in Alligator with Joseph Winship (Wintship), William Ledford (Ludford), William Rapheld (Rappell), Obadiah Feare, and others.

Anthony Alexander, the son of Anthony Alexander, we believe, took up the land that his father first settled on in the Scuppernong area.

The settlers were preparing to build a road in the area, and we find this account. Hy. -under la Alexander - Quote:

> "A true account of ye length of every bridge from ye back landing at Scuppernong to Mrs. Long's landing in South Lancaster. Ye outlet swamp ye first swamp. Next ye back landing in Scuppernong

is 94 yds: Ye rede branch is nine yds: Ye Indian Swamp is 225 yds: Ye pine branch is 18 yds: Ye Cypress Swamp is 65 yds: Ye forked branch is 20 yds: Ye deep branch is 14 yds: Ye Flat Swamp is 195 yds: Ye Deep Swamp is 125 yds: Ye Thick Swamp is 80 yds: Ye Crooked Poppella Swamp is 212 yds: Ye last Great Swamp is 85 yds: Ye two last branches is 22 yds: Ye whole is 1154 yds.

To ye truth here of wee ye subscribers are ready to give in vpon oath yt there is yt and nither more.

Signed:

Robert Fewox
and
Joseph Spruill"

Unquote

These are the names of every male on the above road West of Scuppernong. Quote:

"John Davenport, Richard Davenport, Henry Norman, Robert Fewox, Samuel Spruill, Godfrey Spruill, Joseph Spruill, la Alexander, Cuthbert Pehlps, Mat Caswell, Jon. Swain, Jose Fisher. There are three more, but they are going away. John Hopkins to ye banks, Jone Bateman to Pampillico, and Willie West, I cannot tell where."

Unquote.

This account was made soon after 1711, and we believe la Alexander to be Anthony Alexander, Junior. Anthony would have been around twenty years of age now, and there is no record of another Alexander family in the area at this time.

Robert Fewox was the son of James Fewox, who died leaving a will is 1710-12. Wife: Ann Son: Robert Legatees: Mary Lawson, widow of Nathaniel Lawson Witnesses: George Gladson, Joseph Evans, and John Snell.

Samuel, Joseph and Godfrey Spruill were the sons of Dr. Godfrey Spruill, who died leaving a will in 1718-19, and Cuthbert Phelps was his son-in-law. Hy. Bl - p. 77

We were able to identify Mrs. Long's Landing in South Lancaster. This was Elizabeth Long, the widow of James Long, who died leaving a

will in 1711-12. James Long was the son of James Long, whose will is found dated 1678-80, in Albemarle County.

The will of James Long, November 15, 1711-12:

Sons: Thomas (the brick house plantation)
James and John (my plantation at Moratuck)

Daughters: Mary and Elizabeth

Witnesses: James Hawkins, Thomas Hooper and Leanord Leftin.

Court was held at Captain Thomas Lee's house.

The Long Landing can be found, by present-day direction, a short distance West of Oak Grove Church on U.S. Highway 64 in Skinnersville township. A small road, intersecting on the North, leads to the Albemarle Sound and Jimmie Long Landing, referred to of late as Joshua Landing, whereon there are a few cottages. Wind and storms have changed the natural features of the shore line, but it still affords small craft harbor. This was Mrs. Long's landing on the South Shore of the Albemarle Sound with Port Roanoke (Edenton) lying to the Northward.

South Lancaster was a broad sandy ridge between ye last Great Swamp and Mrs. Long's Landing, now referred to as Pea Ridge. However, Pea Ridge is but a swall ridge lying on the Sound Shore East of the present-day Albemarle Sound Bridge. South Lancaster served as a division between the Scuppernong and the Moratuck area.

Tr. Bl, p. 95 & 403 - John Long, the son of James and Elizabeth Long, sold a part of the 400 acre tract of land that was bequeathed to his brother and him. Fifty acres on the Southwest end was on the West side of Chapel Swamp, binding upon the lands of James Hawkins that lay between Chapel and Middle Neck Swamps. Combining the John Long Conveyance with the deposition of Thomas Long, brother of the said John Long, in favor of their nephew, it is evident that John Long owned the western part of the plantation, and his brother owned the

eastern portion that included the landing.

The deposition of Thomas Long before the Magesty's Council of this Prodidence in North Carolina:

> "That on the seventh day of February Anno 1739 personally appeared before me Thomas Long, of Tyrril County, who, on his oath on the Holy Evangelists taken saith that he well knoweth the plantation whereon Giles Long now dwelleth in Tyrril County butting on Albemarle Sound containing two hundred acres or there abouts lyeing on the Eastward of the land of his Deponent liveth and on the Westward on land belonging to Andrew Long, brother of the said Giles which land of Giles Long did formerly belong to James Long father of the deponent and whereon the said James Long dwelled and was possessed by him to his deponents perfect knowledge about thirty-five years ago and after the said James passed by James Long brother of this deponent by virtue of his fathers will and after the decease of the son of the same, land came unto the said Giles by the virtue of the will of James Long his Father and is now in possession of the said Giles Long and thirty-five years past has been in possession of the said James Long this deponents father. Elizabeth Long this deponents mother, James Long brother of this deponent and the aforesaid Giles Long nephew of this deponent."

Unquote.

Back Landing in Scuppernong was on Back Creek that issues in the Scuppernong River of the Southwest side near the mouth. (Tr. B1-p.169 & 170) The land was patented by Dr. Godfrey Spruill. By his last will and testament, it was bequeathed to his daughter, Susanna, and her husband, Cuthbert Phelps, in 1719-20; and by Joshua Phelps, the son of C uthbert Phelps, with the consent of his mother, Susanna, conveyed to Samuel Spruill excepting burial plot of Cuthbert Phelps, deceased.

Ye back landing swamp was the present-day Chapel Swamp that issues in Back Creek. Mr. Leon Davenport's farm in Scuppernong Township is a part of the said property. This site can be found North of U.S. Highway 64 in Scuppernong Township and on the road leading to Albemarle Church. Entrance to the said road is at Travis, Woodley, and Creswell. Entering the Albemarle Church road from Woodley or Creswell, one would pass the Albemarle Church and turn left before crossing Chapel Swamp. Entering the said road from Travis, one would

cross Chapel Swamp and turn right on the road leading along the side of the said swamp, and to the old plantation site that lay on Back Creek, on which was ye Back Landing.

Note: The name Chapel Swamp appears in most of the townships. On the lands along these swamps, we find the larger settlements. From Back Landing west to the Red Banks that lay in Bulls Bay on the Albemarle Sound was a thriving settlement. No doubt, the old Chapel built prior to 1729 was near the said swamp. (Navigating Map, 1729) The Red Banks can be found by traveling the present day directive route to Bulls Bay Boatel on Bulls Bay.

Samuel Spruill lived at the Sand Banks that lies south of and adjoins the Red Banks. His son-in-law, Mathew Caswell, lived at the Red Banks. However, Samuel purchased the Back Landing Plantation and that became his manor plantation. There were families living between these plantations along the Sound Shore. The settlement extended to the west as far as South Lancaster.

To the west of South Lancaster, lying between Chapel and Middle Neck Swamps were the lands of James Hawkins, the son of John Hawkins, whose will is found bearing the date 1716-17. Also in that area was the lands of William and John Swain, the sons of Stephen Swain whose will was made in 1712-13; and Richard Addison, who left a will in 1720 witnessed by Robert Fewox.

On Kendricks Creek (Mackey's Creek) lived William Friley that bridged the creek near the present day Roper, and whose will was in 1737-38. Thomas Blount will, 1701-1706. Thomas Lee's plantation was on the East side of Kendricks Creek at the mouth called Cabin Neck. Thomas operated a water-powered mill near the head of the creek. The water was dammed in a pond that is commonly called the Mill Pond. Thomas bequeathed the

mill to his son Stephen Lee in 1716-17 and Stephen to his son, Stephen Lee in 1746-47. He also bequeathed a plantation on White Oak called Cedar Point. October, 1960, issue of the State - Washington County Magazine, quotes the following from the records compiled by Mr. John Darden of Washington County:

> "Captain Thomas Blount, of the first Chowan vestry, erected a mill in 1702. Married Joseph Scotts widow, Mary. Captain Blount died in 1706 and Thomas Lee married his widow."

Unquote

Mary Lee's will in 1716 and Thomas Lee's will in 1716-17 mentions the mill and the Blount family.

Thomas Bell and his wife, Elizabeth, lived on Kendricks Creek. Thomas operated Bells Ferry between Kendricks Creek and Port Roanoke (Edenton). His cousin, William Mackey, was the captain of the ferry. Thomas died in 1733 without issue, (will in 1733). Captain William Mackey took over the ferry and established Mackeys Ferry in 1735. Prior to Thomas Bell's death, he gave to James (Turnbull) Turnble his Manor Plantation, registered in Tyrrell County, Book 1, Page 273.

Quote: "Paradise Point North Carolina"

> "Know all men by these presents that I James Turnble and Mary my wife now living in Boston New England have received of Thomas Bell of North Carolina a certain piece of land of his free will and gift for me and my wife and ears of our bodys lawfully begotten for ever so that no sale of deed of gift be made to any out of his family or ears for ever to which I do hereby bind my self and ears in penally of one thousand pounds sterlin of Great Britan for ever that no sale of deed of gift shall be made to any except the name of Turnble and Ears of Bell now possesing the Manner Plantation called Bells Meadow on Paradise Point. Nor in care of any such seals hereafter made each other foremerely above mmnch'd its aloud that the full improvements shall be valued by two free holdings to all the above bounded articles. I do set my hand for self and ears this the eleventh day of March, 173½.
>
> Signed:
>
> James _____
>
> Registered September Court, 1744, Thomas Lee Clerk Court, Tyrrell County, North Carolina."

Unquote

James Turnbull bequeather to Mary Turnbull Butcher and Bell Butcher the lands called Bells Gift and Gards Island. James also bequeathed to Mary, Robert, and James Pantry lands in Scuppernong called Brak Oak and Rich Levels. This will was recorded in 1753-54 in Tyrrell County.

B1-p-255 - Tyrrell County - Further up in Moratuck on Conubee Creek lived Daniel and Sarah Garrett. B1 -p. 377 - Tyrrell County - On Welsh Creek was the brick house land of the Longs. Joseph Hudson acquired the lands patented by James Beasley in 1716.

Hy. - Vol. 1, p. 624 - Constance Luten bought David Jones' patent of 1715.

B10 - p. 60 - Tyrrell - Thomas Worley's heirs from Gloucester, Massachusetts, sold their interest in the lands of their deceased father and where he did dwell on Welch Creek.

B4 - Vol I - p. 108 - Tyrrell - Thomas and his wife, Mary Combs, lived on the Creek and witnessed Constance Luten's patent in 1718.

Up at the head of the creek was the Great Beaver Dam that was the site of young Thomas Lee's Plantation.

Up on Moratuck was John Marden with four-hundred acres of land at a place commonly called Huntak or Huntalh (Tr. B1 - 143 & 1730) binding on Stancel, Gardner, and Smithwick lines.

Tr. B1 - 56 - William Mizell's plantation was on the South side of Devil's Gut.

Tr. B1 - 38 - Edmond Smithwick sold to John and to William Duggan 640 acres on the South side at Moratuck River called Turkey Neck.

Quote:

> "Beginning at a white Oak on ye River Percoson at ye mouth of a long swamp now known by ye same of Smithweeks Creek thence up ye various corses of ye swamp to ye mouth of a swamp called Peters Swamp being a fork of ye same swamp thence the various courses of ye swamp to a Red Oak and then North 50 to a White Oak thence North 18 West to a Sweet Gum on ye Devells Gut thence to the first station."

Unquote

Ty. - 1-345 - 1746 - John Spear bought from Joseph and his wife, Sarah Blount, 640 acres on the South side of Moratuck River for 150 pounds sterlin money of Great Britain at a place called Skawaky.

Quote:

"Beginning at the mouth of Teek Creek running up along ye river two hundred and fourty poles to a holly at ye upper end of Skawaky old field thence South West one hundred and fifty six poles to a pine thence South eighteen degrees West three hundred and twelve pole to a White Oak by a small branch thence down ye branch sixty pole to the mouth of it so down Teek Creek to ye first station including forty five acres of sunken land lying right against ye front of this land on ye other side of ye river which forth five acres lyeth in Bartee County containing six hundred and twenty acres in Tyrrell County and forty five acres in Bartee County be ye same more or less which said six hundred and sixty five acres of land was granted unto Nicholas Crisp by the Lords Proprietors by patent bearing date the thirteenth of March seventeen hundred and twenty and by the last will and testament of Nicholas Crisp bequeathed unto his said grandaughter Sarah Durant ye now wife of ye said Joseph Blount. Registered August first seventeen hundred and fourty six. E. Hall Clk."

Unquote

The Roanoke River bridge and causeway at Williamston no doubt crosses the fourty-five acres of sunken land in Bertie County and could well be called the Skawaky bridge.

Nicholas Crisp's will, made in 1727, recites that there were 1,120 acres in the land bequeathed at and near Skawaky and Hennunteh.

The Smiths, Williams, and Biggs were among the early settlers along the Moratuck River shores.

Bl - p. 154 - Robert Anderson lived on Cohaho Creek and sold to Peter Martin his lands.

Bl - p. 312 - Charles Manning settled at Cabin Swamp and Bull Branch.

Governor Gabriel Johnston bequeathed a plantation in Tyrrell County called Conahoe and all the small islands in Roanoke River in Bertie in the neighborhood of Mount Gillard to one of his heirs.

Then there was Thomas Hoskins living at the Rainbow Banks at the upper end of the Precinct. The Rainbow Banks is now a historical site of Fort Branch of the Civil War, named from Governor John Branch and lies between Coheho Creek and Hamilton in Martin County. The fort is near the shore of the Roanoke River and off Highway U.S. 125.

Down at the lower or Eastern end of the Precinct was the Lake, Croatan, Stumpy Point and Long Shoal Lands. Among some of the people that lived in this area were (B4-Vol. I - P. 480) Zachariah, Adam, and Thomas Owens; George Whidbee, Joshua Guard (B5-Vol. I - P.___); Benjamin Cowell, who left will in 1752 (Tr. B2-p.56); Daniel Durance, the school master (B1 - p. 329); and John Mann, who left a will in 1742-43. Sons: (Land on ye south side of Mesus Creek called Volls Island).

B11 - p. 258 - On the border of the Precinct lived the good people of Long Shoal Community on Long Shoal River in the Southeastern corner of Tyrrell Precinct.

The Lake land at Alligator Lake on the East side of Alligator River soon became known as East Lake area. There was another Lake up at the head of Alligator River that was called New Alligator Lake, or New Lake. Great Alligator was soon divided in New Lake, Kilkenny, Gum Neck, Frying Pan, and Little Alligator communities. Little Alligator embraced Second Creek on the Alligator River, Fort Landing, Broad Cove, Newfoundland, South Shore and on the Sound Side of Little Alligator, extending down to the mouth of the Alligator River, called Sound Side Neck - now called Goat Neck.

Anthony Alexander lived in Little Alligator on ffifty tree land. In 1706 he patented lands on the Sound side in Little Alligator consisting of four-hundred acres. It was on these lands that Anthony reared his large family.

Quit Rent and Taxes were problems of the Whole colony. The inhabitants

soon took this matter in hand, regardless of the many proclamations made pertaining to the same. They hoarded their coins and paid their rents and taxes with their most bulky product. They had no intentions of being forced to leave their lands. Their coins came from their trade with Spain, France, Portugal and the pirates. Even the Government officials were mixed up in the latter.

If the Governor enforced, to the letter, the many proclamations made, the inhabitants would get rid of the Governor.

This was a free land and so they lived. Their home problem was their whole problem.

To conduct the Government of the colony with an empty Treasury was impracticable, and resulted in unstable Government.

The Indian war of 1711 found the Treasury naught. The first Carolina notes were issued to finance this war. Some of the inhabitants helped financially from their savings, and we believe the Fort at Alligator Creek was built from such savings. There is very little record pertaining to this fort, other than legends; however, there is a report of sixteen to twenty inhabitants killed and taken on Alligator River. Col. Vol 2-p.39. There is no report of losses in Alligator Creek; therefore, we believe the fort at Fort Landing to be the source of their protection. The foundation of the old fort is embodied in the water along the shores at Fort Landing, and on extremely low tide, the foundation of the old fort can be seen.

Anthony set forth to help his sons secure and patent lands. These lands had three principal locations; namely: Little Alligator, South Fork Creek, up on the Scuppernong River, and on theEast side of Scuppernong River on the Sound Side, known as Fork Neck.

The Quit Rent Rolls of Tyrrell Precinct, 1729-1732 - Col. Vol 22, p. 245-246:

NAME	ACRES
Nathanial Aurit	200
Soloman Ainsley	233
Anthony Alexander	700
Joseph Buncomb	1,525
Benjaman Blount	100
John Brown	100
Elizabeth Bell	1,120
Mathew Caswell	582
John Carthen	100
John Davenport, Jr.	225
Richard Davenport	70
William Downing	1,466
Thomas Evans	100
William Farkinton (Believed to be Tarkenton)	300
Richard Fagain	100
William Frayly	1,240
John Garret	350
Mary Garret	210
William Gardener	965
John Griffin	100
John Gardener	611
Martin Griffin	640
Daniel Garret	1,720
Thomas Harrison	212
John Harrison	218
Robert Hill	500
John Hardison	640
Joseph Hudson	100
David Henderson	640
James Jones	300
John Jennet	605
Jabez Jennet	434
Richard Kennedy	160
Robert Lameer	250
James Long	100
Milford Longstone	220
Steven Lee	5,640
Thomas Lee	5,124
John Long	200
William Morris	150
Robert Moss	100
Edward Mosley	850
Henry Norman	597
John Nairn	280
Andrew Oliver	400
Edward Phelps	211
James Phelps	212
George Pollock	640
Cullen Pollock	2,560

(Tyrrell Quit Rent Rolls, Continued)

Alexander Ray	100
William Rhodes	1,315
John Swain	580
Joseph Spruill	656
Samuel Spruill	1,330
Thomas Stubbs	200
Richard Swinson	400
William Swinson	104
James Swain	300
John Swain	382
John Stevenson	134
Joshua Turner	100
Thomas Wynn	100
Edward Williams	23
Benjamin Walker	100
John Walker	75
John Worley	1,050
John Worley, Jr.	840
Joshua Worley	390

There were people living in the Precinct whose names do not appear on the Roll, namely: Linnington, Ludford, Hassell, Bateman, Wilson, Combs, Hopkins, Fitzpatrick, and Jennett; however, this was the Roll.

The courts of the Precinct were held in private homes, mostly at Stephen Lee's house at Cabin Neck. The first attempt to establish a central court in the Precinct appears in the records of Tyrrell County, B1, p. 97, in 1740. Samuel Spruill gave a deed to the madgistrates of the Worshipful Court land on the West side of his manner plantation for the purpose of holding court. There need be no doubt as to the location. This was Back Landing, the plantation site of Samuel Spruill mentioned before with reference to B1, p. 169-170, Tyrrell County, patented by Dr. Godfrey Spruill and bequeathed to his daughter and son-in-law in 1719-20.

In 1748, B2, p. 65, recorded in Tyrrell County, is a deed from Stephen Lee to the Justice of the Court of Tyrrell County for land on the East side of Kendricks Creek near Friley's Bridge for the purpose of building a court house (Lee's Mill, the present-day town of Roper.)

In 1774, Martin County was formed. Part of the lands formed in Martin County came from Tyrrell County. The old Indian field, called Skawaky, was purchased from Thomas Hunter for the purpose of erecting a town in Martin County to be called Williamston, B24, p. 307, registered in Tyrrell County in 1779.

In 1789, Col. B25, p.34, appears an act for laying of a town in Tyrrell County, at Back Landing, to be called Newport, on the lands of John Marriner. This land was to be the West and adjoining the Back Landing Plantation. B4, Vol 2, p. 293; B5, Vol 1, p.16; B13, p. 20; B5, Vol 1, p. 180.

On January 1, 1790, B10, p. 458, registered in Tyrrell County, lands called the Brickhouse Land was bought from Andrew and his wife, Millie Rhodes, to erect a town to be called Plymouth in Tyrrell County.

February 21, 1795, B12, p. 76, land was purchased, by a committee, from Tyrrell County from John Armstrong, the purpose not stated. The said lands was 95 acres on the South side of Riders Creek. (Cat Neck Land)

July Court in Tyrrell County, 1798, B12, p.330, the Justice of the Court bought land from Benjamin Spruill. The said land being on the said Benjamin Spruill's plantation in Tyrrell County for the purpose of holding Court. It has been stated that this location was in the Back Landing area. It has further been stated that this land was at Fort Landing in the Alligator area. There was a Benjamin Spruill Plantation at each of the aforesaid locations at that period.

The aforesaid location should not be important, for in 1799, Washington County was formed and took the lands of Tyrrell County, whereon the Courthouse stood at Kendricks Creek. Prior to 1799, the town of Elizabeth was established in Tyrrell County on the Scuppernong River, B12, p. 421. Stated also in B12, p. 365, Tyrrell County, there was already built a

courthouse in the town of Elizabeth, on the Scuppernong River, as of January 8, 1799.

This is the site of the present-day town of Columbia, in Tyrrell County.

Tyrrell County gave her lands on the East of Alligator River to the forming of Dare County in 1870.

There are two churches that remind us of the old names in ye Albemarle County. The Skewakee Church, near the town of Williamston is a reminder of the old Indian field called Skawaky. The Morratock Church, near the town of Plymouth, reminds us of the old Moratuck Community and the river that was called Roanoke River in 1653 (B1, Colonial Records of North Carolina) and referred to (Col. B2, p. 777) as "Moratuck Alias Old Roanoke River," in 1728, and is the Roanoke River of today.

INDEX OF THE ALEXANDER FAMILY
OF
YE ALBEMARLE COUNTY

Anthony Alexander, Senior, and his wife, Ann. Pages 22 - 47.

Photostatic copy of the Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, May 9, 1961. From Records in its Archives. North Carolina Wills, 1663-1789, Volume 1, p. 22, folios 1, 2, and 3. Anthony Alexander.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, the twenty-ninth day of July, 1741.

I Anthony Alexander of ye Province of NORTH CAROLINA and COUNTY OF TYRRELL husbandman being sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and menory thank be given to GOD heretofore calling untomind the mortalety of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament that is to say principally and first of all that I give and recommend my soul into the hands of GOD that gave it and my body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in a decent Christian burial at the discretion of my Executors nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of GOD and as touching such worldy estate where with it hath pleased GOD to bless me in this life. I give demize and dispoze of the same in the following manner and form. I primise: I give and bequeath unto my loving son Anthony Alexander, Junior, one shilling sterling. Item: I give and bequeath to my son Joseph Alexander one shilling sterling. Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Anne one shilling sterling. Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Lemuel Alexander one shilling sterling. Item: I give to my daughter Rachel one shilling sterling. Item: I give to my daughter Priscilla one shilling sterling. Item: I give to my son Isaac Alexander one shilling sterling. Item: I give to my daughter Sarah one shilling sterling. Item: I give unto my son-in-law Thomas Bateman one shilling sterling. Item: I give and bequeath unto my son John Alexander the plantation known by the name of Mockason containing one hundred and forty acres to him and his heirs for ever and all the female of cow kind that I have in my flock of his mark and a young mare. Item: I give to my son Josiah my plantation known by the name of Tutlefield containing ninety fore acres to him and his heirs for ever and all the female cow kind that shall be found of his mark in my flock and a young mare more over I give and bequeath unto John Alexander and Josiah my two sons one Negro wentch named Filly and all of her increase from the date named and if either of them should die without heir then the other to inherit and if both should die without heir then to fall among my youngest children to be equally divided at the discretion of my executors as I shall name hereafter. Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Gideon one Negro girl Dyna except the first child that she first bring that shall live, the which I give to my daughter Jane and if the said Gideon should offer to make sail of the said Negro when he comes to years of discression to any person then my Executors may lawfully by force and virtus of this my last will and testament take the Negro or the sail money and put is to work when he or they shall think fit that shall be servisable to his generation, then I give unto my to sons John and Josiah one large feather bed that is at the plantation of Alexander Hopkins. Item: I give to my Negro fellow named Pato to the discression of my Executors for the good and bringing up of my young children which he shall have under his care during the fellows life. Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Gideon and my four youngest daughters, Naomi, Priscilla, Jane, and Salle (Sallie), all the remainder of household goods and stock, cattle, sheep, and hogs that shall be found after my death to be equally divided at the discretion of my Executors amoungst them five. Item: I give and bequeath to my well beloved son Joshua Alexander my Negro fellow named George to him and his heirs for ever whome I likewise constitute make and ordain with Thomas Ludford to be my whole and sold Executors of this my last will and testament and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disannul all and every other form testament wills legacies and bequests and any Executors by me any wide before named willed and bequeathed ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament in witness whereof I

have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written. Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by the said Anthony Alexander Senior as his last will and testament in the presents of the said subscribers.

Benj. Bidgood
Thomas Best
Christian Alexander

Anthony Alexander

Benjamin Bidgood one of the subscribing witnesses to the execution of the within will this day under oath before me that the said Anthony Alexander the testator sign seal and published the within writing as his last will and testament that the said Anthony was then of sound and disposing mind and menory.

Proven 3rd day of November Anno 1741.

J. Montgomery Clk.

From the aforesaid will, it is plain to the most casual reader that Anthony had settled his sons on land they could call their own land prior to this will, except his three younger sons, John, Josiah, and Gideon, Gideon not being of age at the time of the will.

LINEAGE A

Anthony Alexander, Junior: The son of Anthony Alexander, Senior, and his wife, Ann.

ANTHONY ALEXANDER, JUNIOR

Born:	October 1, 1691.
Died:	Will recorded in Tyrrell County, 1758
Wife:	Bridget _____
Anthony Alexander will:	February 10, 1758
Son:	Anthony, (Manner Plantation, not turning the two single girls, Elizabeth and Sarah out of the house.)
Daughters:	Ester Hopkins, Mary Jennett, Ann Hoe, Elizabeth and Sarah Alexander.
Grandson:	Anthony Alexander
Exec.:	Son, Anthony Alexander
Witnesses:	Benjamin and John Alexander.

Anthony Alexander, Junior, no doubt, was among the inhabitants along the road from Back Landing to South Lancester in Scuppernong, and was listed as La Alexander.

Anthony Junior, it is sure, lived on the East side of Scuppernong River, and on the Sound Side at Fork Neck, or Six Neck, on the lands patented by the help of his father. Anthony Junior, began to sell the lands at Fork Neck as early as 1739 and moved to Alligator on the South Side of Alligator Creek.

B1, p. 68 & 66 John Jennett gave this description:

> "Land called Fork Neck on the East side of Scuppernong River adjoining the dwelling plantation of ye was foremerely Mr. Anthony Alexander and others, and called Six Neck and is part of the 460 Acres foremerly granted to Anthony Alexander and by Alexander sold to me."

B1, p.73 & 74, 1738 Anthony Alexander, Junior bought land on the South Side of Alligator Creek, commonly called Johnson, lying between the lines of Daniel Mackys and Woodnots, alias Thomas Barclift.

B1, p. 12, 1740, William Barclift gave his right to his son, Ben, and his wife for a burying place for Anthony Alexander, Junior.

B2, p.62, 1747, Anthony Alexander and Bridget, his wife, sold a part of the Johnson land. B4, Vol. 1, p. 60, 1760, Anthony Alexander III

sold the remainder of the Fork Neck Land in Scuppernong adjoining Richard Howett's Stephen Howett's, and the Brickhouse land. Anthony Alexander III may have gone to the head of Scuppernong River. The records refer to Anthony Junior and Senior in that area.

LINEAGE B

Lemuel Alexander: The son of Anthony Senior and his wife, Ann.

Wife: Elizabeth _____
Lemuel Alexander: Born December 9, 1700, a twin to Benjamin Alexander.

Lemuel's last document was in 1762.

Lemuel lived on the Scuppernong River at Second Creek and was soon lost from the records.

B1. p. 22, 1736 Lemuel Alexander sold to Willie West 100 acres of land at Second Creek. B1, p. 189, 1741, Joshua Phelps gave to Elizabeth Alexander for diverse good causes 100 acres of land on the West side of Scuppernong River and East side of Rush Level Swamp. B2, p. 59, 1749, Lemuel bought 150 acres of land on the East side of Second Creek at Scuppernong. Delivered in the presence of Lemuel and Elizabeth Alexander. B4, Vol. 1, p. 234, 1762, Lemuel sold 150 acres of land on Second Creek in Scuppernong beginning at Cat Neck Branch.

No record of issue. No further record.

LINEAGE C

Benjamin Alexander: The son of Anthony Alexander and his wife, Ann.

Benjamin Alexander, born December 9, 1700, a twin to Lemuel Alexander.

Issue: John and Joshua Alexander.

Benjamin Alexander bought lands at three principal places in Alligator, namely: Newfoundland, Fort Landing and Hunts Neck. In 1740 B1, p. 101, Benjamin Alexander and Cornelius Fitzpatrick bought of William Wilson land near the head of Alligator Creek known as Newfoundland.

B1, p. 112 in the same year, the said land was divided between Benjamin and Fitzpatrick. It was on these lands that Benjamin Alexander made his home thereafter. This home place was the last sale that Benjamin made in 1767. B4, Vol. 2, p. 146, "To my son, John Alexander."

In 1755, B2, p. 220, Benjamin Alexander bought land from Samuel Midgett of Body Island in Currituck County. This land was at Hunts Neck in Alligator section of Tyrrell County. In 1759, B1, p. 433, Benjamin bought land on the North side of Alligator Creek beginning at a little gut a small distance from Fort Landing.

Conveying Deeds appear in the records of Benjamin Alexander's sale of land to his sons, John and Joshua. Namely: B2, p. 218; B3, p. 89. John and Joshua bought lands in the same area of their father's holdings. B1, p. 347, 1746; B2, p. 187, 1752; B4, Vol. 1, p. 243, 1761; B4, Vol. 1, p. 172 p. 172, 1762. Joshua Alexander sold to William and Phillis Hartley, "Land on the West side of Hunts Neck where the said Hartley now lives except one acre where the new Chapel now stands." B4, Vol. 1, p. 371, 1764, John Alexander and wife, Mary, sold to Joseph Hurst the land at Fort Landing at the little gut. The same land of Benjamin Alexander's purchase in 1759.

John and Joshua Alexander, the sons of Benjamin Alexander, were lost from the records soon after their father in 1767. They sold their holdings, except the home place of Newfoundland.

No record of issue.

LINEAGE D

Joshua Alexander: The son of Anthony Alexander, Senior, and his wife, Ann.

Wife: Christian, the daughter of William Ludford, Junior, and his wife, Christian. (Will, 1732)

ISSUE	LINEAGE
Joshua Alexander	D - 1
William Alexander	D - 2
Michael Alexander	D - 3
Benjamin Alexander	D - 4
Joseph Alexander	D - 5
Ludford Alexander	D - 6
Isaac Alexander	D - 7

Daughters: Mary, Sarah, Ann, and Christian

Joshua lived at the Anthony Alexander, Senior, home place, on Fifty Tree Land. Joshua patented lands on the sound in Sound Side Neck and lands at Second Creek on Alligator River. Joshua's sons settled in two locations - Sound Side Neck and at Second Creek. B1, p. 233, 1743, Joshua purchased 100 acres on the South Side of Albemarle Sound, which lands formerly belonged to Richard Whedbee and left by will to Darby Phelps. The lands adjoined Casla Branch and the plantation of Thomas Best.

B2, p. 422, 1754, Joshua sold land to his son, Michael Alexander 70 acres of land in Alligator called Beach land, adjoining the Little Bridge Branch.

In 1758, B2, p. 320, Joshua sold land to his son, William Alexander, 100 acres formerly Best and formerly Whidbee land. In 1758, B2, p. 321, Joshua Alexander, the son of Joshua Alexander, deceased, sold land to Ludford and Isaac Alexander, the sons of Joshua Alexander, deceased, "75 acres in Alligator being the said lands Joshua Alexander Deceased did dwell and being land patented by Anthony Alexander in 1706." Therefore, Joshua Alexander, Senior died in 1758.

Joshua did not leave a will, but his wife made her will in 1760.

Christian Alexander, widow. Will recorded in Tyrrell County, 1760.

Sons:	Joshua, William, Michael, Benjamin, Joseph, Ludford, and Isaac, twins.
Daughters:	Mary and Sarah Alexander, Ann Mann and Christian Mann.
Elec:	Ludford and Isaac Alexander and their brother, Joseph.

LINEAGE D

D - 1 Joshua Alexander, Junior: The son of Joshua Alexander, Senior, and his wife, Christian.

Wife: Ann _____

No record of issue.

Joshua sold his interest in his father's holdings to his brothers. B2, p. 321; B2, p. 322 and 325, 1758; B4, Vol. 1, p. 358, 1763.

In 1779, Joshua patented land on the Sound Side in Alligator adjoining his 38 acres of land and Saunders Line and the Ludford patent. In 1784, Joshua sold all of the land he owned called Pear Tree Orchard on the Sound Side in Alligator. Signed, Joshua and Ann Alexander.

No further record, no record of issue.

D - 2 William Alexander: The son of Joshua Alexander and his wife, Christian.

Wife: Susanna _____.

William's plantation was the Best, Whidbee Land on the Sound Side Neck in Alligator. B4, Vol. 1, p. 358, 1763, William bought lands up Second Creek that was his father's holdings.

William Alexander's will recorded in Tyrrell County, January 17, 1763.

Wife: Susanna _____

Sons: Thomas and Joseph Alexander
(Land at Second Creek)

Exec: Joseph Alexander

Witnesses: Tarplus Mann and Michael Alexander

D - 3 Michael Alexander: The son of Joshua Alexander and his wife, Christian.

Wife: Mary, the daughter of John Roughton and his wife, Agnes (John Roughton's will recorded in Tyrrell County, 1763)

Michael's plantation was on the Sound Side Neck in Alligator and he had an interest in lands at Second Creek in Alligator on which lands one

time he lived. Michael's father sold him the lands called Beach Land that became his plantation. Michael bought adjoining lands of his plantation. B2, p. 305, 1757; B2, p. 322 & 325, 1758.

Michael Alexander's will recorded in Tyrrell 1781.

Wife:	Mary
Sons:	John, Michael, William, Abram
Daughters:	Christian and Martha Alexander and Mary Pledger
Exec:	Wife, Mary, and sons John and Michael.

The Michael Alexander family in 1794, B11, p. 368. Widow Mary Alexander, John and wife Mary, Abram and wife Sally, William and wife Sarah. Martha and husband, Phillip Hunnings. Christian and husband, Joseph Pledger.

Tyrrell Marriage Bonds: Joseph Pledger married Christian Alexander, 1783, Joseph had formerly married Mary Alexander. Phillip Hunnings married Martha Alexander, 1790. Abram Alexander married Sally Owens, 1789.

D - 4 Benjamin Alexander: The son of Joshua Alexander and his wife, Christian.

Wife: Martha

Benjamin Alexander's will recorded in Tyrrell County, 1784.

Wife:	Martha
Son:	Joshua
Step-Daughter:	My wife's daughter, Elizabeth Johnson
Legatees:	Ludford Alexander, the son of Isaac Alexander, two sisters: Ann Blythe and Christian Mann.
Exec:	Isaac Alexander and Thomas Hopkins.

Benjamin's sisters mentioned in his will were mentioned in Christian Alexander's will of 1760. Ann Mann married John Blythe in 1780.

D - 5 Joseph Alexander: The son of Joshua Alexander and his wife, Christian.

Wife: Martha _____.

B3, p. 90, 1755; B1, p. 432, 1759; B2, p. 322 & 325, 1758; B4, Vol. 1, p. 354, 1763; B4, Vol. 1, p. 432 all are Joseph's transaction of land purchase and sales. Joseph lived near his brothers on Soundside Neck in

Alligator but he sold a large part of his holdings in 1763. Joseph Alexander's will, 1763, recorded in Tyrrell County.

Wife:	Martha
Son:	Samuel (plantation that I now dwell)
Daughter:	Sidney (land on Second Creek)
Exec:	Wife, Martha, and Brother Michael Alexander

Joseph's son, Samuel, left Alligator and came to the Scuppernong area of Tyrrell County.

B5, Vol 2, p. 179, 1772, Samuel Alexander bought 60 acres of land from John Tarkenton on the East side of Scuppernong River binding on John Power's Corner and Joshua Tarkenton's line. B5, Vol. 2, p. 180, 1778, Ezekiel Alexander gave to William Alexander "for the love good will and affection for my brother" a certain piece of land containing 60 acres on the East side of Scuppernong River binding on John Powers Corner and Joshua Tarkenton's line. From the above documents, Ezekiel Alexander transferred to his brother, William, the same lands that Samuel Alexander bought six years before; therefore, we know William and Ezekiel to be Samuel's sons and that Samuel was deceased in 1778.

In 1780, recorded in Tyrrell County, Isaac Alexander's will.

Mother:	Mary
Brothers:	Ezekiel and Benjamin Alexander
Witnesses:	Elizabeth, Mary and Ann Alexander, and Benjamin Hassell.

This will and the two previous documents give the following sons of Samuel Alexander: Ezekiel, Benjamin, Willian and Isaac Alexander.

In 1779, B8, p. 37, Benjamin Alexander's Grant "200 acres on the South Side of Scuppernong River" (Tarkenton's Corner) (Middle Savannah) In 1779, B9, p. 73, Ezekiel Alexander to Willie West land on the South side of Scuppernong River called Newlands.

In 1779, B9, p. 75, Benjamin Alexander bought from Zebulon Tarkenton 300 acres on the South side of Scuppernong River, (Middle Savannah) (Ezekiel Alexander's line).

In 1779, B9, p. 77, Benjamin Alexander sold to Isaac Alexander 150 acres adjoining Ezekiel Alexander's Line. 1780, B9, p. 116, Benjamin Alexander sold land on the South side of Scuppernong River and back of Second Creek called Newlands.

In 1824, B18, p. 450, Harmon Alexander sold to Bailey Alexander land on the South side of Scuppernong River being the plantation of Benjamin Alexander, deceased.

D - 6 Ludford Alexander: The son of Joshua Alexander and his wife, Christian.

Will recorded in 1775 in Tyrrell County.

Wife:	Elizabeth _____.
Sons:	Ludford Alexander (the Plantation I now live)
	Abram Alexander (land on the West side of Second Creek.)
Daughters:	Nancy
Exec:	Brother, Isaac Alexander

No further record.

D - 7 Isaac Alexander: The son of Joshua Alexander and his wife, Christian.

The only information of Isaac is found in Benjamin Alexander's will in 1784. Isaac had a son, Ludford Alexander.

No further record.

LINEAGE E

Joseph Alexander: The son of Anthony Alexander and his wife, Ann.

Wife: Unknown.

ISSUE:
E - 1 Joseph Alexander, Junior
E - 2 John Alexander
E - 3 Isaac Alexander

Joseph Alexander, Senior, did not make a will; but from the documents found, his death was between 1741 and 1746.

Joseph lived to the East of Fork Neck on the East side of Scuppernong River and on the Sound side.

Joseph bought 110 acres of land in Alligator, B1, p. 162, in 1741 "on the North side of Alligator Creek and on the East side of Fitzpatrick's line at the head of the Creek". . . . "Except a burying place for Henry Hartley."

The documents for division of these lands at Fork Neck and at Alligator outline the family of Joseph Alexander, Senior.

B1, p. 362, 1746, "John Alexander, the son of Joseph Alexander, deceased, to Joseph Alexander, the son of Joseph Alexander, deceased, 110 acres of land in Alligator, except a burying place for Henry Hartley." The said land on the East side of Fitzpatrick's land at the head of the Creek.

B2, p. 58, 1749, "John Alexander, the son of Joseph Alexander, deceased, to Isaac Alexander, the son of Joseph Alexander, deceased. 100 acres in Scuppernong and on the East side of Scuppernong River, (Jennet Line) (Wilkinson Pole Branch) except for a burying place for the said John Alexander."

This deed was not signed nor witnessed and no probate officer acknowledged the same. In 1749, a new deed was made for the said lands,

B10, p. 231. This deed was no different from the first one, so far as pertaining to the land, but it reads: John Alexander, the son of Isaac Alexander, deceased, to Isaac Alexander, the son of Joseph Alexander, deceased. This document was registered in 1788.

In 1789, B10, p. 394, Sarah Alexander explained the transaction:

> "My 1/3 part of the land my deceased husband, John Alexander, gave to his brother, Isaac Alexander and where my father-in-law, Joseph Alexander lived and died."

E - 1	Joseph Alexander, Junior:	The son of Joseph Alexander, Senior.
	Wife:	Minah (Tyrrell Marriage Bonds, Joseph Alexander married Minah Norman, 1758)
	Issue:	Henry and John Alexander

Joseph Alexander, Junior settled in Alligator at Newfoundland on the 110 acres of land he bought from his brother, John in the division of Joseph Alexander, Senior's land. B1, p. 362, 1746. In 1758, Joseph Alexander, Junior sold the interest in lands at Fork Neck, B4, Vol. 1, p. 305; B2, p. 386 and 387. In 1765, Isaac Alexander came in possession of the same lands. In 1760, B2, p. 261, Joseph Alexander bought 490 acres of land at the mouth of Alligator River known as Brirey Hill. In 1761, B4, Vol. 1, p. 68, Joseph Alexander's grant, "Land called Black Walnut on the South side of Alligator Creek near Flag Point and adjoining Woodleys Island, 486 acres. In 1764, B4, Vol. 1, p. 436, Joseph sold 260 acres of the grant and in 1769, B4, Vol. 1, p. 348, Joseph sold the remainder of the grant to his brother, Isaac Alexander.

This document of 1769 no doubt was Joseph's last document. In 1766, Joseph sold the home place to Henry Alexander. B5, Vol. 1, p. 165, "Being in Alligator on the North side of Scuppernong River (Alligator Creek) beginning about five poles from the main bridge thence to Joseph Alexander's Landing thence along Bun Ridge branch to the outline of the land called Newfoundland, thence East to the Savannah Swamp, thence to the first station containing 110 acres, the said land being patented by Joseph Wynship in 1725 transferred to William Wilson thence from

Wilson to Benjamin Alexander and C-Fitzpatrick and from Fitzpatrick to Joseph Alexander and from the said Joseph Alexander to the said Henry Alexander. This is the deed; however, one transfer was left out that might cause confusion with that of Benjamin Alexander's family.

B1, p. 362, Quote:

> "John Alexander the son of Joseph Alexander deceased to Joseph Alexander the son of Joseph Alexander deceased 110 acres."

Unquote.

Fitzpatrick sold the land to Joseph Alexander, Senior, and it was Joseph Alexander, Junior that sold the land to Henry Alexander.

In 1799, B12, p. 363, John Alexander to John McClees, land at Newfoundland adjoining Henry Alexander's land of the same patent. B12, p. 370, John Alexander to Henry Alexander, land at Newfoundland, adjoining McClees and the said Henry Alexander's line.

In 1823, B15, p. 46, Frederick Alexander sold to John Owens one half of Wells Island and in B15, p. 465, Henry Alexander sold to John Owens land on Wells Island. This was the lands of Joseph Alexander, Junior, which he purchased in 1760, called Brirey Hill.

Henry Alexander, the son of Joseph Alexander, Jr., and his wife, Minah.

Will recorded in Tyrrell 1816-1819.

Wife:	Phillis	(Tyrrell Marriage Bonds, Henry Alexander married Phillis Rudder in 1804. This would have to be his last marriage.)
Sons:	John	(On the South Side of Alligator Creek called the Pines, and one piece of land bought from Ozias Roughton.)
	Henry	(Land where I now live held by several rights by the name of Newfoundland.)
	Isaac	(Cypress Swamp)
Daughters:	Elizabeth Swain, the wife of Stephen Swain.	

Grandchildren: Mary Alexander, the daughter of Henry and Clarkey, his wife.
Edna Swain, the wife of James Swain,
Elizabeth Alexander, the daughter of Isaac and Nancy.

Great Grandson: Henry Alexander Swain, the son of James Swain and Edna, his wife.

"The remainder of my estate to be divided among my four children: Elizabeth Swain, Isaac, John and Henry Alexander.

John Alexander: The son of Joseph Alexander, Junior, and his wife, Minah.

Will recorded in Tyrrell Feb., 1812-April, 1812.

Son: Frederick Alexander

Daughters: Clarkey Owens and Ede McClees (Land on the West of Great Shoals)

Exec: Friend, Jesse Alexander, and my son, Frederick Alexander and Joseph McClees.

E - 3 Isaac Alexander: The son of Joseph Alexander, Senior.

Wife: Zilphia.

Isaac's plantation was up on the Sound at Fork Neck. Listed are documents of his land transactions adjoining his home plantation. They are Crab Swamp, Run Swamp, Dosby Ridge, Wilkison Pole Branch and Devils Wood Yard.

B4, Vol. 1, p. 305; B2, p. 386; B4, Vol. 1, p. 155; B2, p. 387; B4, Vol. 1, p. 193; B4, Vol. 2, p. 249; B4, Vol. 1, p. 68. Isaac bought one tract of land in Alligator known as Black Walnut land, and in 1765, Isaac bought from Jasper and Abigale Charlton the land of his father's holdings that had passed through many hands. This land adjoined his plantation, but was near the Sound shores.

Isaac Alexander's will: Recorded in Tyrrell, 1780.

Wife: Zilphia

Sons: John (Sound Side Plantation)
Joseph (Black Walnut Land)
Abner (South side of New Road called Woodyard)
Jesse (Plantation where I dwell)

Daughters: Mary, Sarah, Jemima, Zilphia, Millie, Clarcia Alexander and Elizabeth Davenport.

Witnesses: Joseph Alexander, Mathew Brickhouse, and Levin Rhodes

Exec: Wife and John Alexander

John and Jesse Alexander, the sons of Isaac and Zilphia, did not make a will but from the documents found, their families can be identified.

B10, p. 338, 1789, John Alexander and Joanna, his wife, sold the Soundside plantation left to him by the will of his father. John and Joanna moved to Alligator on Midget's Island.

B13, p. 201, 1811, the division of Captain John Alexander's land among the heirs of the said Captain John Alexander, deceased, was as follows:

Plot #1	Isaac Alexander	Plot #5	Jesse Alexander
Plot #2	Darcus Brickhouse	Plot #6	Charles Alexander
Plot #3	Ashberry Alexander	Plot #7	Abram Alexander
Plot #4	Zilphia Norman	Plot #8	Abn (Abner) Alexander

Plot #9 Hezekiah Alexander, which is in Hunts Neck in Alligator and held in deed in 1805.

B14, p. 257, Charles Alexander sold the part of land he inherited from his father, John Alexander, deceased. The land is in Alligator where my father of late did dwell.

Charles was in the state of Indiana. Further proof that Joanna Alexander was the mother of the above named children is found in Patsy Davenport's will, recorded in Tyrrell in 1811.

Quote:

"Sisters: Nancy Davenport, Sealy Chapman, and Mariam Davenport.

Brothers: Asael and J. W. Davenport

Aunt: Joanna Alexander

I give and bequeath to my well beloved Aunt Joanna Alexander one chest one cotten and yarn counterpin and my account one pair of shoes

and stockings and at her death the chest to be Charles Alexander's his (her) son, and at his death the counterpin to be her son Jesse Alexander.

I give and bequeath to my well beloved Cousin Darcus Brickhouse one dard grounded colored habit.

I give and bequeath to my beloved Cousin Aby Alexander the remaining part of my estate real and personal.

Signed:

Patsy Davenport"

Unquote.

B14, p. 275, shows Darcus Alexander married Mathew Brickhouse and Zilphia Alexander married John Norman. Tyrrell Marriage Bonds give the former 1800 and later 1804.

Joseph Alexander:	The son of Isaac Alexander and his wife, Zilphia.
Will:	1780, recorded in Tyrrell County.
Mother:	Zilphia
Brothers:	John, Abner, and Jesse Alexander (228 acres of land in Little Alligator known as Black Walnut Land)
Sisters:	Mentioned but not named.
Witnesses:	Ann Davenport, Jemima Combs and Robert Combs.
Abner Alexander:	The son of Isaac Alexander and his wife, Zilphia.
Wife:	Sylvia (Tyrrell Marriage Bonds, Abner Alexander married Sylvia Hoskins, 1789)
Will:	1818 (not recorded but found in the Court Records 1800 to 1830.)
Sons:	Edmund and John Alexander
Daughters:	Pamely and Elizabeth.

Edmund Alexander: Son of Abner Alexander and his wife, Sylvia.

Will: 1830 (Mention, but does not name, wife and children.
Tyrrell Marriage Bonds Edmund Alexander married Roda Midgett 1819.

John Alexander: The son of Abner Alexander and his wife, Sylvia.

Will: October, 1821, December, 1821, recorded in Tyrrell County.

Mother: Sylvia

Brother: Edmund

Sisters: Pamelia Alexander and Elizabeth Warrenton.

Exec: Edmund Alexander

Tyrrell Marriage Bonds, Elizabeth Alexander married Thomas T. Warrington in 1820.

Jesse Alexander: The son of Isaac Alexander and his wife, Zilphia.

Jesse did not leave a will, but B16, p. 188 in 1827 gives the heirs of Jesse Alexander deceased.

#1 Joseph Alexander
#2 Abner Alexander
#3 Patsy Alexander
#4 Thomas Alexander
#5 George H. Alexander

LINEAGE F

Isaac Alexander: The son of Anthony Alexander, Senior, and his wife, Ann.

Wife: Unknown.

Issue: F1 Joseph; F2 Anthony; F3 John; F4 Joshua, Mary, Ann and Sarah.

Will: 1777, recorded in Tyrrell County.

Sons: Joseph, Anthony, John and Joshua.

Daughters: Mary Norman, Ann Hooker deceased heirs and Sarah Alexander. (My back lands to my sons John and Joshua, by the side of the bridge where Oliver killed a wolf.)

Isaac's father settled up the Scuppernong River on the East side and on the East of South Fork Creek at a place called Buck Ridge adjoining Buck Head Swamp. B1, p. 124 in 1841. Isaac lived on these lands until 1752, at which time he bought from John Alexander, his younger brother, the 140 acres called Mayson)Mocasin) lying on the west side of Scuppernong River adjoining Andrew Oliver's land at Mocasin Swamp, and Tar Landing. Isaac made this plantation at Tar Landing his home thereafter. From 1741 to 1776 the followigg documents appear in the records of Tyrrell County pertaining to Isaac Alexander's land transaction around Tar Landing. Viz: B1, p. 131; B4, Vol. 1, p. 338; B4, Vol. 2, p. 92; B5, Vol. 1, p. 330. His last document was in 1776, B5, Vol. 2, p. 55, to Joshua Alexander, 150 acres of land on the West side of Scuppernong River, being a part of the plantation where I now dwell. This document was witnessed by John Alexander, who marked these words: "Part of the land and plantation whereon I now live."

Buck Ridge became the lands of John Alexander, Senior, Isaac's younger brother. There is no document found from Isaac to John, but the records refer to John Alexander, Senior, line at Back Ridge after 1752. More light will come in John Alexander's records when we find that John was lax is recording any of his documents.

F - 1 Joseph Alexander: The son of Isaac Alexander, whose will was in 1777.

Joseph Alexander's father sold him land on the West side of Scuppernong River, B4, Vol. 2, p. 92, and Joseph bought adjoining lands B5, Vol. 2, p. 54. He did not make a will, but the division of his lands among his heirs is found in 1799, B12, p. 386, Joseph Alexander (deceased heirs: Joseph, Joshua, Sylvanus, and Enock Alexander.

The location of Joseph Alexander, deceased, lands on the Scuppernong River is uncertain; therefore, the lineage of the said Joseph Alexander will be left open, pending on those who delve in this line in the period beginning 1800.

Note: We find these courses in Joseph Alexander's land: Northward from Scuppernong River, South 28 degrees to the River and on the East side of the River. The Scuppernong River flows North and South; however, the upper part of the River is extremely winding, especially around Tar Landing.

F - 2 Anthony Alexander: The son of Isaac Alexander, whose will was in 1777.

Will: 1784, recorded in Tyrrell County.

Wife: Mary Ann

Sons: Joshua, (my plantation)
Zepheniah, (the swamp lands)

Daughters: Joanna, Milla, and Ann Alexander

"My will and desire is that my land called the body land adjoining Batemans line so up to Nemiah Spruills bridge be sold for the support of my children.

Exec: My wife and brother, Joshua Alexander and friend, Joseph Phelps."

B5, Vol, 1, p. 330, Isaac to Anthony B4, Vol. 2, p. 292, Anthony bought land near the head of Scuppernong River adjoining James Phelps. B9, p. 29, another purchase of land. B7, p. 234, Grant: Adjoining Phelps Line, Bateman Corner and Davis Line and Beasleys Corner.

B6, p. 93, in 1785, Mary Ann Alexander sold the land her husband said to sell to support his children.

B11, p. 355 in 1794, Joanna Milla and Ann Alexander sold their lands at Nehemiah Spruill's bridge.

F - 3 John Alexander: The son of Isaac Alexander whose will was in 1777.

Wife: Unknown

Issue: No record

From John's marked words, B5, Vol. 2, p. 55, tells that he lived on a part of his father's plantation. B10, p. 206, 1788, John sold to Joshua land of his holdings. B10, p. 607, 1792, John sold to John Dillon his plantation.

No further record.

F - 4 Joshua Alexander: The son of Isaac Alexander, whose will was in 1777.

Wife: Unknown

Issue: No Record

Joshua's record is approximately the same as John's. They lived on the Back Lands bequeathed them by their father in 1777, by the side of the bridge where Oliver killed a wolf.

LINEAGE G

John Alexander: The son of Anthony Alexander, Senior, and his wife, Ann.

Wife: Unknown

Issue: G-1, Edward
G-2, Anthony

John's father bequeathed him 140 acres of land called Mockson (Meyson) in his will of 1741. The said land was on the West side of Scuppernong River. In 1752, B2, p. 183, John sold this land to his brother, Isaac Alexander, who was then settled at Buck Ridge, in South Fork on the East of Scuppernong River.

John came in possession of Buck Ridge. There is no document found for same but the records refer to John Alexander, Senior's line at Buck Ridge or Buck Swamp.

Isaac moved his family to Megson (Mocasin) and made that his plantation home thereafter.

In 1761, B4, Vol. 1, p. 393, Gideon Alexander, John's youngest brother, was given a grant of land at South Fork Creek. Quote "65 acres of land on the East side of Scuppernong River on the South Fork Creek on the South Side of Buck Swamp."

Registered in Tyrrell County, December 4, 1764, B4, Vol. 1, p. 395, March term of court 1764, "Gideon Alexander appeared in Court and acknowledged t the due assignment," stating "that in May 1762 then assigned and delivered from Gideon Alexander unto John Alexander, Senior, in the presents of Josiah Alexander and George Oliver."

Registered December 4, 1764.

B9, p. 128, 129 and 130 appears a deed for the aforesaid assignment from Gideon Alexander to John Alexander, Senior. The same lands and bounds, further stating that it was the land patent by the said

Gideon Alexander in a single patent.

Quote.

"In witness whereof I the said Gideon Alexander have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty second day of January 1762."

Witnesses: Randel Johnson and Josiah Alexander.

Attached before registering, quote:

"These are to certify that the within deed of sale of land from Gideon Alexander to Captain John Alexander was proven in open court by the oath of Randel Johnson and ordered to be registered May 19, 1780."

This Captain John Alexander, be he a seafaring man or a man of rank in the Military Services, was John Alexander, Junior.

John Alexander, Senior, no doubt was deceased by 1780 at the time of Registration of the deed and probably died between 1761 and 1762.

The original deed for this land was placed in John Alexander's strong box and has passed down through the generations. As of today, this deed and box are in the possession of Miss Matilda Alexander, a descendant of John Alexander.

Were Edward and Anthony the sons of John Alexander, Senior or Captain John Alexander? This will be left open for the family records that tie in to this line.

G - 1	Edward Alexander:	The son of John Alexander
	Wife:	Elizabeth (Tyrrell Marriage Bonds Edward Alexander married Elizabeth Gardner, 1784)
	Issue:	Gardner and Frances Alexander

Edward and Anthony Alexander conducted their lands transactions jointly and the documents of Anthony Alexander's records will apply to Edwards Records.

B10, p. 297 in 1787, Edward Alexander and wife Elizabeth Alexander sold land at South Fork Creek, which part of said lands was patented by Anthony Alexander, Senior.

B13, p. 364, Gardner and Frances Alexander bid in land of Edward's foreclosure.

G - 2	Anthony Alexander:	The son of John Alexander
	Wife:	Elena (Elenor)
	Will:	1818. This will was not recorded but found in the Court records of Tyrrell County 1800 to 1830.
	Sons:	Allen, Ephram, Nathan, and Redin B. Alexander.
	Daughters:	Gemima Tarkenton and Nancy Desheal.

Anthony made his will in 1818, but he was living in 1821. B15, p. 332, 333, 334, and 335, he gave to his four sons 50, 50, 110, and 95 acres of land at South Fork Creek.

Allen Alexander tells in his will that these lands above mentioned of South Fork Creek were the lands that he formerly lived. B10, p. 608; B11, p. 11 and 13; B12, p. 605 and 518 and 671 all are documents pertaining to Edward and Anthony land and referring to John and Josiah Alexander's lines at Buck Swamp.

LINEAGE I

Gideon Alexander: The son of Anthony Alexander, Senior, and his wife, Ann.

Gideon was the youngest son of the family. Anthony's will in 1741 recites that he was not then of age.

From the following documents: B4, Vol. 1, p. 416; B4, Vol. 1, p. 393 and 395; B9, p. 128; we find that Gideon sold land in Alligator in the year 1760 and went to South Fork Creek on lands adjoining his two brothers, John and Josiah. in 1761, Gideon patented lands adjoining Josiah's land at Buck Swamp but he transferred these lands to his brother, John.

Gideon may have died between 1762 and 1780, for Randel Johnson testified to his land sale in 1762 that was not registered until 1780. Should Gideon have been alive, the testimony would not have been necessary.

In 1784, B6, p. 40, Gideon Alexander, Asa Hill, and Simeon Alexander bought lands at South Fork and in the following year, Gideon Alexander and his wife, Elizabeth and Simeon Alexander sold two-thirds of the said land, B6, p. 133.

There is not enough proof in the aforesaid documents to determine if this was Gideon Alexander, his son, and son-in-law, or if Gideon was deceased and these were his heirs at law. The following information may be used in further research of this family:

TYRRELL MARRIAGE BONDS

Gideon Alexander married Sophie Wyatt in 1798.
Gideon Alexander married Jane Hatfield in 1839.
Mary Alexander married Asa Hill in 1784.

B13, p. 314, in 1814, Gideon Alexander bought land in the South Fork area from Richard Davis, the said lands Davis bought from Josiah Collins.